Business Motices.

HOW THEY DIFFERED AND AGREED "I go for Fremont and Free call."

Freelaim ed a manly vote.

Far my part." and a zon of tell;

Buchanan is my chotog;

For Filmers I my vote will my"—
Each helt a different event;
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TERRAY next the 19th inst, at No. 119 West 34th-et, ao ans art of elegent reservoid Furniture, made to order by Meeks; as a plendil Piano Forth, cost \$300. For particulars see addressed in another commo. Planes and Melodeons from eight different

name facturers—making the largest assortment in the city—seedse 15 Second-Hand Plance—all of which will be sold at vices that defy competition. Plance to rent, and rent allowed a purchase, at H. WATRA'S, Ro. 303 Broadway. Plance tamed, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid it Second-hand Plance. Music at reduced prices.

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POSTAGE STAMPS (8 cents and 10 cents) FOR

New York Daily Tribuna

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 173,000 appies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

if the Rev. Pardee Butler is in this vicinity we should be greatly obliged by his sending us his address to this office.

The XXXIVth Congress will undoubtedly close its First Session at noon to-day. The House has receded, by meager majorities, from nearly all its Kansas emendments to the Appropriation bills except that which refuses to pay for another seedon of the Kansss Legislature, which the Senate has agreed is not an earnest Free-Kassas majority in the House-not more than one hundred of the two turdred and thirty Members being for Fremont and Daytox-and it was idle to expect such a House to stand up against the overwhelming Pro-Elavery majority in the Senate. But there was from the oppressors of Free Kansas. It is perfictly understood that the prosecutious of the leading Free-State patriots of Kansas for treason are to be arrested, or else brought to a just issue by the acquittal of the prisoners. We are to have, for Buchapan's sake, as little as possible of Border-Ruffisnism in the Territory until after the Presideutial Election, and we trust the issue of that contest will insure to her long-afflicted, people "indemnity for the past and security for the fature." Let the champions of Free Labor and Free Speech do their whole duty, and all will be well.

P. S. The House still holds to its amendment to the Army bill, forbidding the use of United States bayonets to enforce the bogus laws in Kanens, and we trust this will prevail.

Both Houses have concurred in giving notice to the Collins line of steamships for the termination of their extra compensation at the expiration of the six months' notice required by law. No new efeamship contracts have been made this year. We trust the country is now on the highway to the nystem of letting the transportation of Ocean Mails to the lowest responsible bidder, with letters caried from any point in the United States to any point in Great Britain or Ireland for six to twalve ents each. And if the Government keeps any teamships affoat, we urge that they be set to carsing mails on routes where no contracts exist.

We are at last to have an Overland Mail to Calicapia, which we should have had these eight or rine years. Congress has appropriated \$500,000 to start it. If the bill is properly drawn, and the Fostmaster-General understands and does his daty, the contract should be advertised forthwith and let by the middle of September, so that the Contractor may establish stations, etc., and be ready to start e mail on the 1st day of May next. If so, it will heat the Steamship Mail at least eight mouths of every year after the first, and prove an effective pioneer of the great Railroad.

The storm of the 10th, 11th and 12th inst , which isited the vicinity of New-Orleans was of the most terrible character. The most dieastrons effects were felt at a Summer resort, called Last Island, a short distance above New-Orleans, which is represented to have had every house swept from ** and to have been completely inundated. Two Fundred persons, it is estimated, lost their lives on this island. Grand Callion Island, another watering place, had also suffered severely; the extent of some member of his family! A coach and six

the loss of life was not known, but it was reported | may be driven through that loop hele. A Member that thirty bodies had been band on one end of the island. The damage to the sugar, cotton and corn crops is said to be almost incoloulable. The banks of the river at Bayou Sara had caved in, carrying away three hundred residences.

The Baltic arrived vesterday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 6th inst. The most important feature of the news is the surrender of Saragossa and the triumph of O'Donnell throughout all Spain. The Queen's troops possessed themselves of Saragossa without resistance, and forthwith disbanded the National Guard and the militia, and installed a new municipality. A new Government had been usued in Catalonia, and the insurgents were rapidly dispersing. Details of the fight at Bercelous confirm the outrageous barbarity of the Queen's troops Three days after the fighting had cossed, two battalions of the National Guards coming to the help help of the citizens, were met by the Royal Cavalry, and every man of them cut to pieces. Seventeen insurrectionists had been shot. Toe English news is absolutely nothing. General Codrington had arrived in London, but no unusual demonstration had met him. It is reported that Louis Nan-leon is in a critical state of health from an affection of the spine, though it was understood that he was not in immediate danger. Marshal Peliseler had arrived at Marseilles, and the Emperer had made him a duke. The Italian outbreak at Carrara was of no importance; it was the work of a few students. The market reports from England represent cotton about the same as on last advices; breadstuffs something lower in consequence of the harvest.

The Members of the present Congress were elected under a law of forty years' standing whereby the compensation for their services was fixed at eight dollars per day, with forty cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to or returning from the Seat of Government. If any one did not consider this a satisfactory recompense for the devotion of his time and talents to the public exigencies, he was entirely at liberty to withhold them. No man was constrained to serve—bardly one was placed in nomination without (to put the case mildly) his previous assent. And had each one been interrogated, while a candidate, after this fashion-" Will you serve in Congress for the "compensation by law established? or shall you "vote yourself more when snugly in your seat?"we are confident that five sixths of them would have apurned the idea of raising their own wages as an impeachment of their personal integrity and

hopor. The Federal Constitution (Art. I. Sec. C) pre-

"The Senators and Representatives shall receiv compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law. "No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such term."

Now we admit that the terms of these provisions do not, but we insist that the spirit does, forbid the Members of a Corgress taking to themselves twice as much pay as the laws existing at the time of their election would have given them. What force is there in the phrase "ascertained by law," if. after their term is nearly out, and they have received and spent their pay or two thirds of it at the rate of eight dellars per day, they may rush through a new act doubling or trebling their compensation, and, on the strength of this, go back and ram their arms into the Treasury up to the shoulder over sgain? What is the purpose of the pro-hibition of the appointment of Members to offices the emcluments whereof shall have been increased during their term of service, but to prevent their legislating money into their ewn pockets? And have they not just done this by their new Compon-

sation Act? It was just forty years ago that the Congress of that day undertook to increase the pay of Members. the old charge of \$8 per day. We believe they did not make the rise retrospective, as the new act does. Yet this \$1,500 a year demolished nearly all who were concerned in it. Henry Clay, who bad not had a competitor at the polis for some time previous, barely saved himself from defeat by superhuman exertions, unrivaled ability on the stump, by appealing to his great and admitted public services, and by virtually confessing that he had done wrong and promising to do better. Members of moderate abilities and ordinary services went down before the surge of public indignation like dry grass before a prairie-fire. The sew Congress hastened to repeal the Compensation Act and go back to the \$5 per day, which did not look so insignificant to their constituents at their lonely firesides as to the dispensers of Millions at Washing-

We do not object to a change from so much per day to an annual stipend. It will tend to shorten Sessions and expedite business, and so to the saving of public money. Nor will we here insist that \$ per day is quite enough, though that is our very decided opinion. Let those who controvert it make out a table of the pay of legislators throughout the world, and they will find that our Members of Congress have hitherto been better paid than almost any other body of law-makers on earth. Make the salary \$5,000 a year, and there will still be Members who will lose money by serving. But consider that the lawyers run home, even to Ohio and Mas-achusetts, to look after their cases in Court time-that the ablest of them have lucrative practice in the Supreme Court-that merchants. bankers, manufacturers, railroad men, do not abandon the oversight of their business while in Congrees, and you will have obtained new light on the subject. The fact that the only session not limited by law is usually protracted through seven or eight months proves that it is not a sacrifice to a majority of the Members to remain at Washington at \$8 per day. If it were, they would shot off the flow of gas and bring the Session to an earlier con-

But the retrospective feature of the new act is most indefensible. Every Member now in Congress virtually contracted to serve through the next term for \$720. Instead of that, a majority have now voted to take to themselves \$3,000 for that service. This is not exactly stealing; but it is a very charp kind of conveying. See if it does not bowl down a good many of those engaged in it! We carnestly advice all parties not to put up Members who voted for this grab in any of the close districts. It will not be eafe.

We object to the new act that it corrects none of the old abuses, not even where it pretends to do so. It is a farce to provide that an absent Mem ber's pay shall be deducted except when his absent with a good excuse should receive no pay for the term of such absence; if absent without excuse, he at suld forfeit double or treble his pay. Why should Gen. Bayly, who left Washington last December and died in May, be paid for services he did not and could not perform? Why should Mr. Childs of this city, who, because of severe illness, bas never taken his seat at all, be paid? It is his misfortune to be sick, but no more so than that of hundreds who were not chosen to Congress, and who make to claim on the Treasury. Pay should follow service, and not be accorded to disability.

The present Mileage of Congress is atrocious. We blame no man for taking what the law allows him; we blame every man who, having opportunity to correct a gress abuse, willfully neglects it. The actual cost of traveling, in time and money, was, when the present Mileage was established, at least quadruple what it now is. Twenty cents per mile, and the distance computed by a bee-line, would be a generous allowance for Mileage at this time-far more than forty cents was forty or fifty years ago. But the new act leaves the Mileage where it was-exorbitant in rate, and to be computed by all manner of ram's-horn methods. This makes the compensation of some Members, even

under the new act, at least double that of others. People of the United States! ask your present or prospective candidates for Congress what they think of this new Compensation Act, and try to have their answers in black and white before you vote for any of them!

Sarreossa surrendered on August 1, at 14 p. m., and thus varished the last center of resistance to the Spanish counter-revolution. There was, in a military point of view, little chance of success after the defeats at Madrid and Barcelons, the feebleness of the insurrectionary diversion in Audalusia, and the converging advance of overwhelming forces from the Basque provinces, Navarre, Catalonia, Valencia, and Castile. Whatever chance there might be was paralyzed by the circumstance that it was Espartero's old aide-de-camp, Gen. Falcon, who directed the forces of resistance : that "Es-"partero and Liberty" was given as the battleery; and that the population of Saragossa had become aware of Espattero's incommensurably ridicplone fiasco at Madrid. Besides, there were direct orders from Espartero's headquarters to his bottleholders at Saragessa, that they were to put an end to all resistance, as will be seen from the following extract from The Journal de Madrid of July 29 :

one of the Espatierist ex-ministers took part in the negotiations going on between General Dulce and the authorities of Saragossa, and the Espatierist member of the Cortes. Than Martinez Alonzo, accepted the mission of informing the usurgent leaders that the Queen, her ministers and her generals, were animated by a most conciliatory spirit."

The revolutionary movement was pretty gene-

rally spread over the whole of Spain. Madrid and La Mancha in Castile: Granada, Seville, Malaga, Crdiz, Jaen, etc. in Andalusia; Murcia and Carthagens ia Murcia; Valencis, Alicant, Alzira, etc., in Valencia; Barcelona, Rens, Figueras, Gerona, in Catalonia: Saragossa, Teruel, Huesca, Jaca, etc., in Arragon; Oviedo in Asturias; and Coruña in Galicia. There were no moves in Estremadura, Leon and old Castile, where the revolutionary party had been put down two months ago, ander the joint auspices of Espartero and O'Donnellthe Besque provinces and Navarre also remaining quiet. The sympathies of the latter provinces, however, were with the revolutionary cause, although they might not manifest themselves in sight of the French army of observation. This is the more remarkable if it be considered that twenty years ago these very provinces formed the stronghold of Carlism-then backed by the peasantry of Arragon and Catalonia, but who, this time, were most passionately siding with the revolution; and who would have proved a most formidable element of resistance, had not the imbecility of the leaders at Barcelona and Saragessa prevented their energies from being turned to account. Even The Londen Morning Herald, the orthodox champion of They put it up to barely \$1,500 a year, which is about what they now receive, on the average, at of the Auto-da-ff, Don Carlos, some twenty years sgo, has stumbled over that fact, which it is fair enough to acknowledge. This is one of the many symptoms of progress revealed by the last revolution in Spain, a progress the slowness of which will astenish only those not acquainted with the peculiar customs and marners of a country, where a is manana" is the watch-word of every-day's life, and where everybody is ready to tell you that

"our forefathers needed eight hundred years to "drive out the Moors." Notwithstanding the general spread of pronuncia mientos, the Revolution in Spain was limited only to Madrid and Barcelona. In the South it was broken by the choices morbus, in the North by the Espartero murrain. From a military point of view, the insurrections at Madrid and Barcelona offer few interesting and scarcely any novel features. On the one side-the army-everything was prepared beforehand; on the other everything was extemporized; the offensive never for a moment changed sides. On the one hand, a wellequipped army, moving easily in the strings of its commarding generals; on the other, leaders reluciantly pushed forward by the impetus of an imperfectly-armed people. At Madrid the revolutionists from the outset committed the wistake of blecking themselves up in the internal parts of the town, on the line connecting the eastern and western extremities-extremities commanded by O'Donnell ard Conchs, who communicated with each other and the cavalry of Duice through the external boulevards. Thus the people were cutting off and exposing themselves to the concentric attack preconcerted by O Donnell and his accomplices. O'Donnell and Concha had only to effect their junction and the revolutionary forces were dispersed into the north and south quarters of the town, and deprived of all further cohesion. It was a distinct feature of the Madrid insurrection that barricades were used sparingly and only at prominent street corners, while the houses were made the centers of resistance; and-what is un. heard of in street warfare-bayonet attacks met the assailing columns of the army. But, if the insurgents profited by the experience of the Paris and Dresden insurrections, the soldiers had learned no less by them. The walls of the houses were broken through ore by one, and the insurgents were taken in the flank and rear, while the exits into the streets were swept by cannon-shot. Another distinguished feature in this battle of Medrid was that Puchets, after the junction of Conchs and O'Donnell, when he was pushed into the southern (Toledo) quarter of the town, transplanted the guerrilla warfare from the mountains of Spain into the streets of Madrid. The insurrection, dispersed, faced about under some arch of a church, in some parrow lane, on the staircase of a

bouse, and there defended itself to the death.

there being to leadership at all. Militarily, this insurrection. He all previous cisiogs in Bare long. perished by the fact of the classed, Fort Montjeick remaining in the hands of the army. The riolence of the struggle is characterized by the burning of 150 soldiers in their barracks at Gracia, a suburb which the insurgents horly contested, after being already dislodged from Barcelons. It deserves mention that, while at Madrid, as we have shown in a previous article, the projectation were betrayed and deserted by the bourgeoisis, the weavers of Barcelona declared at the very sutset that they would have nothing to do with a movement set on feet by Esparterists, and insisted on the declaration of the Republic. This being refused, that, with the exception of some who could not regist the smell of powder, remained passive spectators of the battle, which was thus lost-all incurrections at Barcelona being decided by its 20,000 wearers. The Sparish revolution of 1856, is distinguished

from all its predecessers by the loss of all dynastic character. It is known that the movement from 1804 to 1815, was national and dynastic. Although the Cortes in 1824 proclaimed an almost republican constitution, they did it in the name of Ferdinand VII. The movement of 1820-23, timidly republican, was altogether promulure and had against it the marses to whose support if sppealed, those masses being bound attogether to the Church and the Crown. So deeply rected was royalty in Spain, that the struggle between old and modern society, to become serious us dod's to ta ment of Ferdinand VII., and the incarnation of the antegonistic principles in two assessi: branches, the Carlist and Christins ones. Even keembal for a new principle the Spaniard warded a time-honored standard. Under these beaners the struggle was fought out, from 1831 to 1843. Then there was an end of revolution, and the net dynasty was allowed its trial from 1843 to 1854. In the revolution of July, 1854, there was thus accessarily implied an attack on the sew dynasty: but innecent Isabel was covered by the hatred concentrated on her mother, and the people reveled not only in their own emancipation but also in that of Isabel from her mother and he Camarilla: In 1856 the cloak had fallen and Isabel hetself

confronted the people by the coup d'etat that femented the revolution. She proved the worth, cooling cruel, and cowardly hypocrite daughter of Ferdinand VII., who was so much given to lying that potnithstanding his bigotry be could never convince bimself, even with the aid of the acly inquisition, that such exalted personages as Jesus Christ and his Aposth's and spoken truth. Even Murat's massacre of the Medrilenes in 1808 de indies into an insignificant riot by the side of the betcheries of the 14-16th July, sniled upon by the innocent Isabel. Those days sounded the death-knell of royalty in Spain. There are only the imbecile legitimists of Europe imagining that Isabel having fallen, Don Carlos may rice. They see forever thinking that when the last canifestation of a principle dies away, it is only to give its primitive

manifestation another ture. In 1856, the Spanish revolution has non-not only its dynastic, but also its military character. Why the army played such a prominent part in Special revolutions, may be told in a very few words. The old institution of the Captain-Generalships, which made the captains the pashas of their respective provinces; the war of independence against France, which not only made the army the principal instrument of national defence, but also the first revolutionary organization and the center of revolutionary action in Spain; the empiracies of 1815-18, all emenating from the arms; the dynastic war of 1831-41, depending on the armies of both sides; the leads ion of the liberal bourgeoisie forcing them to employ the bayonets of the army against lerge and peasantry in the country: the accessity for Christina and the Camarilla o amploy have nets against the Liberals, as the Liberals had employed bayonote against the passants; the tradition growing out of all these precedents; these were the causes which impressed on revoluica in Spain a military, and on the army rian character. Till 1854, revolution always originsted with the army, and its different manifests tions up to that time offered no external sign of difference beyond the grade in the samy whosen they originated. Even in 1854 he first impulse still proceeded from the army, but there is the Manzaares manifesto of O'Depnell to attest how slender the base of the military preponderance in the Span ish revolution had become. Under what conditions was O'Donnell finally allowed to stay his scarcely equivocal promenade from Vical are to the Portuguese frontiers, and to bring back the srmy to Madrid? Only on the promise to immediately reduce it, to replace it by the nationa' goard, and not to allow the fruits of the revolution to be stared by the generals. If the revolution of 1854 confined itself thus to the expression of its distrust, only two years later, it finds itself openly and directly attacked by that army -an army that has now worthily entered the lists by the side of the Croats of Radetzly. the Africans of Bonaperie, and the Pomeranians of W:angel. How far the glories of its new position are appreciated by the Spanish army, is proved by the rebellion of a regiment at Madrid, on the 20th of July, which, not being satisfied with the mere c'gares of Isabel, struck for the 5 franc pieces, and

sausages of Bonaparte, and get them, too. This time, then, the army has been all against the people, or, indeed, it has only fought against them, and the National Guards. In short, there in an end of the revolutionary mission of the Spanish army. The man in whom centered the military, the dynastic, and the bourgeois liberal character of the Spanish Revolution--Espartero, has now make even lower than the common law of fate would have enabled his most intimate conneisseure to an ticipate. If, as is generally run ored, an! is very probable, the Esparterists are about to relly made: O'Dornell, they will have confirmed their suieide by an official act of their own. They will not

The next European Revolution will find Spain matured for cooperation with it. The verre 1854 and 1876, were phases of transition al. and to page through to arrive at that maturity.

Coperess has at last made an appropriation \$500,000 to purchase a site for the Post Office in this city. This is right. The Poet-Offices in all the great cities should be public buildings, on lands belonging to the Government, and not subject to State centrol or City taxation. There is no building now in this city which is adapted to the vast and constantly augmenting Postal business of this metropolis, but there should and we trust soon

We infer that the selection of a site is ich to the President, or. perhaps, to the Postmuster-General In either case, we urge that that location shall be chesen which will bert accommodate the whole At Barcelona the fighting was still more intense.

Importing, Jobbingand Backing intercets be heard; Buchanier, should decire to see? He ought to be but do not forget that there are other interests also deserving of confideration. It was thought a terrible affair when the Pest Office was taken out of Wall street: but the City bas sarrived it, and no one now asks that it be restor d to that locality. We believe it may now be located a tittle nearer the center of population with equal justice and beneficence. But let all sides be heard.

-The following are the Year and Nays in the House on the passage of the bill increasing the compensation of Members of Constons to \$3,000

MAINE-Samuel P. Benede, Thomas J. D. Faller, MAINE-Saines P. Bears, Joines Buffinson, Calvin C. Maines B. Comins, William S. Damrell, Timothy Davis, Robert B. Hall, Chauncoy L. Knapp, Mark Traffon-8.

Rhope Island-Nathanici B. Durfee, Benjamin B.

Thurston-2. Connecticut-Ears Clere, jr., Sidney Bean, Wil ham W. Welch-J.
New-Youx-Bayard Clarke, Saunel Dickson, Francis Edwards, William A. Gilbert, Taomas R. Horton, John Keily, William H. Kelsey, Bufus H. King, Killian Miller, Guy R. Pelton, Benjamin Pringle, Russell Sage, William W. Valk, Abram Wakeman, John Wheeler, Thomas R. Weilney, John Williams m W Welch-3.

Villiams-18. New Jensey-James Bishop, alex. C. & Penning-New Jeffert-James Schop, aler. C. & Fennington, George Vail—3.
Pubblivabla—David Barelay, Jacob Broom, James H. Campbell, John Covode, Thomas B. Floretce, Henry M. Fuller, John Hickmas, John C. Kunkel, William Milward, John J. Pearce, Sannel A. Purviater, Anthony E. Roberts, Jac R. Tysou—13.
Onto—Edward Ball, Joshua E. Giddinga, John Scott Harrison, Occar F. Hoore, Cooper K. Watson—5.

Indiana-Lucien Berbour, Daniel Mace, Harvey

. Scott-3.
ILLINOIS-Thomas L. Herrie, Samuel S. Marshall,

David S. Walbridge-3.
Wiscossis-Cadwallader C. Waschuree, Daniel Vels, R.-2.

Iowa-James Thoritogion-1.

California-James W. Denyer, Pulemon T. Her-

MARTLANE-H. Wister Davie, J. Merrisoe Harris, James B. Ricand-3. Vinginia-John S. Millson-1.

SOUTH CAROLINA-William Adam, William W. oyce, Preston S. Brooks, John McQueen, James L.

Ori-5.
Gronoia-Howell Cont., Nathaniel G. Postames L. Seward, Robert P. Prippe, Hiram Warner-FLORIDA-Augustus E. Mazwell-1.
Aranna-Percy Walker-1.
Mississippi-Hendley S. Benedt-1.
Louisiana-George Eustis, ir.-1.
The second D. Even. TEXAS-Lemuol D. Evan-1.

ARKINSIS-Alfred B. Greezwood-A. TENNESSEE-Thomas Rive s, John H. Savage, Samuel A. Smith, William H. Sneed...t. KENTUCKY-Alexander K. hisrobell, Hamphrey Marshall, Samuel F. Stope...d. Missouri-Samuel Caruthers, James J. Lindley, Mordecai Oliver-3.

Total Yeas, 100.

MAINE-Eberezer Kno-bon, brace Washoure, jr., John M. Wood-3. Naw Hangshine-Aeroe H. Cragie, James Pike,

Mason W. Tappan-3. VERMONT-Jestin S. Morritt -1.

Vermont — Josin S. Morrill — 1.

Massachusetts—None.
Rhode Island—None.
Connecticut—John Woocruff— 1.

New-York—Edward Dodd, The ness T. Fiagler,
Amos P. Granger, Sciomon G. Heven, Orsamus B.
Matteson, Andrew Z. McCarty, Edwin B. Morgan,
Ambrose S. Murray, Andrew Oliver, John M. Parker,
George A. Simmons, Francis E. Spinner, James S. T.
Standahan—13. Stranaban-13.

Strandhau—13.

New Jenery—Issind D. Clawson—1.

Pensylvania—John Allison, Surmel C. Bradslaw, John Cadwaleder, John Dick, John R. Edie,
Galusha A. Grow, Jonatasa Kuight, David Eltchie, Lemus I Todd-9.

Conto-Charles J. Albright, Philoson Bliss, Lewis D. Campbell, J. Recce Emris, Samuel Galloway, Aaron Harlan, Valentine B. Horron, Seni, F. Leiter, Richard Mott, William R. Sapp, John Sherman, Benjamin Stanton, Edward Wade-13.

Lynnan, Samuel Brenden, Schutche Colfax, Wil-

jamin Stanton, Edward Wade—13.

INDIANA—Samuel Brooken, Schuwen Colfax, William R. English, O.vid P. Holloway, Smith Miller—6.

ILLINOIS—James Knox, Schusen A. Schwardson, Ediku B. Washburne—3.

Michigax—Hony Walron—1.

Wisconsin—Charles Billinghurst—1.

Manyland—Thomas F. Bowie, James A. Stew-Mil—2.

art-2.
Vincinia-Thomas S. Poecek, Jone S. Carlile,
John S. Caskie, Henry A. Edmindson, Charles J.
Faulkner, William O. Goode, Zedekial, Edwall, John
Letcher, Fayette McMullin, Faulus Poerell, William

NORTH CAROLINA—Lawrence O'B. Eracca, Thomas L. Clingman, Burton Chaige, Richard C. Paryear, Thomas Ruffin, Warren Winslow—6. Georgia—John H. Lumpkin, Alexander H. Ste-

ALABAMA-Williamson R. W. Cobb, James F. Dow-dell, George S. Rour or, Eli S. Sherter, William R. Mississippi-William A. Loire, John A. Onitman,

Daniel B. Wright-3.
Louisiana-John M. Sandidge, Miles Taylor-2. TENNESSEE—Emercon Etheredge, George W. Jones, Charles Ready, Albert G. Watkirr, John V. Wright—5. KENIUCKY—Heary C. Burnett, John P. Campbell, John M. Edott, Albert G. Talbet., Worner L. Under-

Missorni-John S. Phelps, Gilebrid Poster-1. Total Nave, 98.

Absent or Not Voting:

VERMONT—James Meacham, Alvan Sabin—z.

Massachusetts—Anson Burlingame, Alexander

with—2. [N. P. Benkr, Speaker, only votes in case EW-YORK-Henry Beneett, Thomas Childs, ir.-

NEW-YORK-Henry Benesit, Thomas Chines, It.
NEW-JERSEY-George R. Robbins-1.
PENSSILVANIA-J. Glancy Jones, Ast Packer,
David F. Robben-3.
Onto-John A. Bingham, Timothy C. Day, Mathias
H. Nichols-3.
ISDIANA-George G. Dust, John P. Pettin-2.
Lawa-Anonstra Hell-1.

Iowa-Augustus Hell-1. DELAWARK-Edward D. Cuilen-1. MARYLAND-Henry W. Hoffman-1. NORTH CAROLINA-Robert T. Paine, Edwin

Rende-2. SOUTH CAROLINA-Lawrence M. Beitt-1. Grorgia-Martin J. Crawford-1, ALABAMA-Sampson W. Harris-1, Mississippi-William Barkadale-1. LOUISIANA—Thomas G. Davidson TENAS—Peter H. Bell—1. ABRANSAS—Albert Rust—1. TENNESSER-Felix K. Zolicoffer-1. KENTUCKY-Leander M. Cox-1. MISSOURI-Luther M. Kennett-1.

Tetal, 31. Two seats from Ellipois and one from Virginia

-It will be noted that the Chairmer of the Comuittees on Wors and Monns, Licenous, Territories. Commerce and Military Affairs-the five Committees having by far the heaviest and most important business of the Session in their handsvoted against the increase. Had we time, we could show that the minerity on this question embedies a large majority of the experience, appliestion, and meral weight of the House. Ohio and Virginia-the two States baving the ablest delegations in the House-give large mejerities against it, while Massachusetiz and South Carolina are unanimous in its favor. It is our decided judgment. Lowever, that the pay desired sufficient by such men as John C. Calhoon, Geo. McDuffie John Quincy Adams, John Davis, Robert C. Win throp, Joseph Grinnell, Julius Rockwell, Horace Mann, George Arlman, &c . ought not to be deemed iradequate by the present delegations from these two States.

Col. THOMAS H. BENTON is a gentleman of many virtues, among which racdesty, in our view, is not the most corspicuous. Himself supporting Bucharan for President, as he has ap undoubted right to do, he has just issued a Bull directing the Fremonters of Missoni not to run an Electoral Tickes mying it will pell a very small vote. Very pers'ation and business of our city. Let the great | good: in 't that just what he, as a distinguished

a judge of minorities, seeing that he was besten two years since for Congress in a Die trict which has Just chosen Frank Blair, Jr., conspicuous friend of Fremont, and has this year run lowest of three candidates for Governor but, since he chooses to cast in his lot with friends of Buchanan, he has no right to expent the friends of Fremont to be governed by his ed. vice. They will judge for themselves what is best and we trust they will nominate an Electoral ticket, and run it right straight through. They may not carry the State, but Col. Benton's lack of faith does not prove that they must be beaten. 'There is nothing like trying." Had Col. Beaton exercised more faith, he might perhaps have been the Free-Kansas candidate for President himself; and, if he had been, he would have been chosen. And if Col. Benton's present candidate for Presi dent should succeed, nobody will be more ther. oughly snubbed by those he has aided to bring into power than the Colonel himself. But let us have his letter:

bave his fetter:

St. Louis, Aug. 10, 1856.

Dear Sir: I was disappointed in the result of your election, as the signs in the district as I went through it encouraged me in the belief that you would acceed. I was also disappointed in my own, but do not regret having made the canvass; nor do I consider as lost the labor in traveling and speaking which it cost me. The exercise, though severe, has been good for me, and even necessary, after my long studious and sedentary course of life. I feel greatly invigorated by it. The intercourse with the people has been most gratifying. They came to see me in masses, and with ordinity, along the whole line of travel, and nowhere more numerously or cordiality than in the border counties, where some people had supposed I was to have had an unwelcome reception. My only regret was that I could not have remained longer at each place. Personally, the canvass has been most agree—sable to me, and politically, I think it has been good for the State, in keping to revive the sentiment of nationality, and contributing to allay the feeling of sectional antagonise, now too strong for the safety of the Union, and which every patriotic consideration requires to be calmed.

There is a design here on the part of some to put up St. Louis, Aug. 10, 1856.

sectional antagonism, now too strong for the safety of the Union, and which every patriotic consideration requires to be calmed.

There is a design here on the part of some to put up an electoral ticket for Fremont, about which no one speaks to me, as I have character enough to keep at a distance all that class of persons who, disbonorable themselves, could approach a man with a dishonorable proposition. But my sentiments are known, and that I should consider such a step as injurious under every aspect—mortifying to Fremont hanself, from the small vote which the ticket would receive—and injurious to the public, by aggravating the sectional feeling which now arrays each half of the Union against the other. I was opposing the bringing out of Fremont for nearly half a year before those who charge me with promoting it know of any such design. There are cases in which public duty rises above personal considerations, though there are a great many people who cannot conceive it possible. Thus, when I supported Jackson (with whom I had been on ill terms), thirty years ago, the sordid motive of office was assegned for it; now, when I support Buchanan (with whom I am on ill terms), and support bim against a member of my own family, the same class of persons can see nothing in it but falseheed and treachery. Incapable themselves of anything disinterested and patriotic, they believe others to be equally so, and attack with base motives all the actions which are above the comprehension of their political morality.

The full result of the Governor's election is not yet

hension of their political morality.

The full result of the Governor's election is not yet known here, but enough is known to determine the condition on which our electoral tieset is to be withdrawn. The other side would not agree to our proposition; but this refusal to do what was right makes no sition; but this refusal to do what was right makes no difference to us, and we shall have the gratification (after baying forced Buchanan upon them at Cineinnati), to make them carry him over the State-pretending to be for him, while regreting that they had not been able to kill him in the Convention.

I proceed to Washington immediatily, to gather up material for my "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress," and return in October, that being a work which I can carry on here.

Very truly and sincerely yours.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

-We heartily cencur with Col. Benton that his canvess for Governor has had a salutary effect, although he is defeated, and we regret that he does not see that running Frement for Psesident and electing him, will likewise tend to "revive tha sentiment of Nationality and allay the feelings of 'sectional antagonism."

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856. The voting yesterday upon the Compensation bill of Members of Congress occasioned no little fluttering in the House. There was an evident

desire to pass the measure, and yet a reluctauce to face the responsibility. This exhibition of weakness did not improve the chance of its adoption or enhance the merit of the proposed change. The thing is right abstractly, and those who were most unwilling to go on the record were probably most desirous of its success. It required some strength of perve, to be sure, to add \$500 a year to the compensation fixed by the Senate. But when the pinch came, the withholding patriots came up to the scratch in sufficient numbers to save the increase and secure an ultimate majority. For several minutes the result was doubtful, and the great area was thronged with anxious faces, while much confusion prevailed. As the changes were announced, and the backward came forward, the scene became both animated and amusing.

According to the bill thus passed, and which the

Senate subsequently adopted, the pay will begin at the expiration of the last Congress, and will make a difference of several thousand dollars each in favor of the present members. It gives nominally \$3,000 a year as compensation, meaning \$3,000 a session, or actually about \$6,000 a year, as two ordinary sessions are about, or little short of a year. The mileage is continued, while the books are cut off, and members charged with absence, except in cases of sickness. Altogether, the com-pensation is not too high, considering the cost of living here—which will now be enhanced, as it is a remarkable fact that prices rise in proportion to the increase of salaries. If this measure will check practices which have become too common and totorious on the floor it will at least have served one good purpose, while only giving just remuneration to honest and capable men.

The investigations instituted by the Post Office Department, into the alleged depredations, resulted in demonstrations, that the changes were, n a great degree, unfounded. When members were required to specify in writing, and to re-uce general statements, to particular allegations. t was found, they were less ready to meet this reonsibility. The impression is, that if abstrac-ons occur at all, they are more frequent before teaching the Post Office, with all its sins, than fterward. The brazen fact, that the most valuble of the books, said to be depredated, are openly for sale here, is connected with the other one qually potent, that members do sell the books oted by Congress, creates the suspicion in rome minds, that the mail service has been conveniently charged with the iniquities of others, who thought

o screen themselves behind its vast ramifications. The report that Mr. Dobbin is to retire from the Navy Department, and to supersode Mr. Mason at Paris, turns out to be without any manner of foun-dation. If the latter were to be removed at all, it would be on the express ground that his health disabled him from the proper discharge of the official daties. In this respect Mr. Dobbin is equally unfortunate, and the argument that might be addressed in the one case could be applied with equal effect in the other. But Mr. Mason will not add the second be applied with equal effect in the other. be eisplaced while Virginia sticks to him; and it is among the virtues of Virginia that she never deserts any of her numerous progeny in office. She erice, like Officer Twist, "More, more," but holds

what she bas. This is one of the great bands which attaches the Old Dominion to the Union.

Mr. Dobbin wil stay where he is. Eight or nine menths ago, admenished by the advances of disease, he desired to withdraw from the Cabinet and abandon public life. But the President immediately placed an unlimited discretion of absence at is command to recruit his health, upon condition